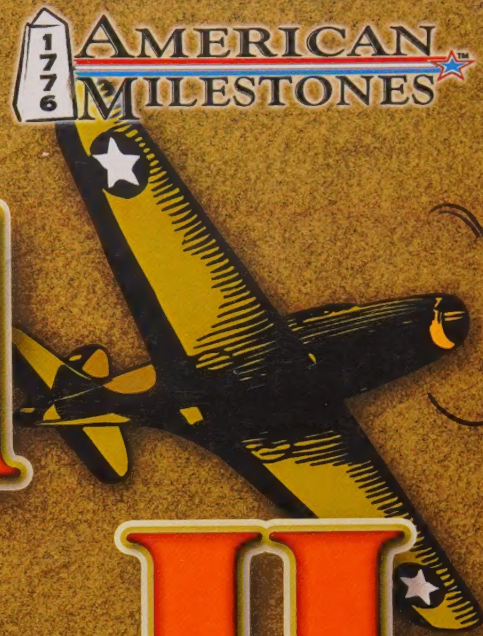


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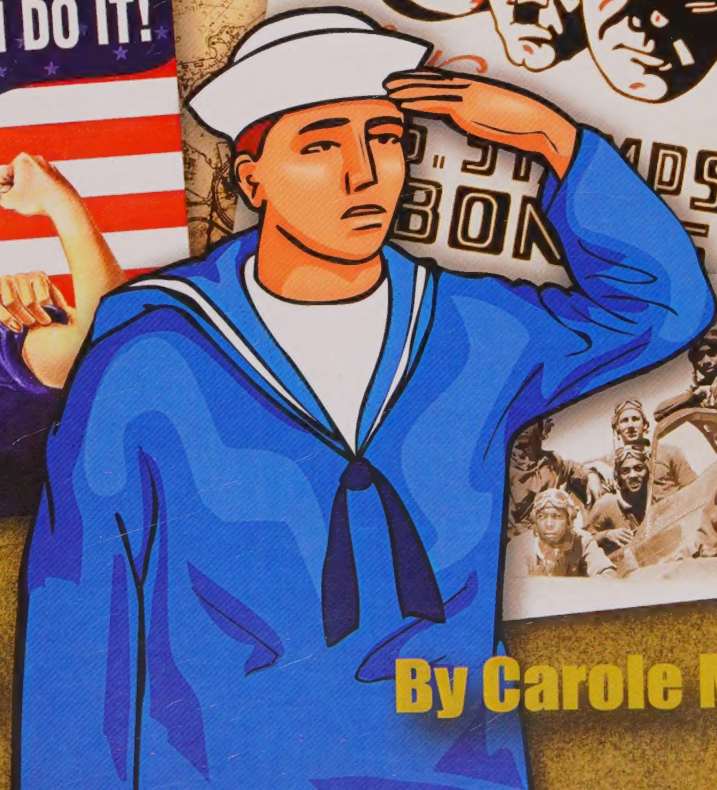
WHEN MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN
SAVED THE WORLD!



World War II



**STAMP
'EM OUT!**



1939  1945

By Carole Marsh



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Editor: Kyle Rose ● **Cover Design:** Michele Winkelman ● **Design & Layout:** Cecil Anderson

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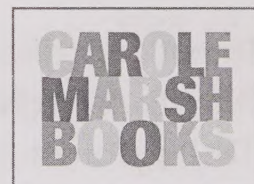
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WHEN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN...



SAVED THE WORLD!: WWII



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History is so interesting!





A Word From the Author

Dear Reader,



What would you do if someone told you they were going to conquer the world? At first you probably would not believe them. But three small countries with giant military ambitions were not fooling around in World War II.

Inside these pages you can learn more about World War II. It was the greatest and most destructive war in history. It spread over three continents and more than 38 countries.

Hitler conquered much of Europe with Blitzkrieg lightning attacks. Japan bombed Pearl Harbor and “woke the sleeping giant,” bringing the United States into the war. Italy invaded Africa.

World War II was everyone’s war. Women joined the military, children grew Victory Gardens, and African Americans became elite Air Force pilots. Everyone was involved in the fight to save the world from three dictators who wanted to rule the globe.

Finally, the Allies forced Hitler and Germany into surrender, ending the nightmare of Nazi atrocities. The U.S. used the first nuclear bombs in history on Japan. The war was over. More than fifty million people had died.

There is a saying, “If we do not learn from history, we are doomed to repeat it.” This is one history lesson we’ll never forget!

From the beginning to the end, from the Allies’ bravery to Nazi evils, from defeat to victory, here is the exciting story of World War II.

Carole Marsh



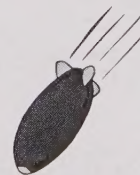


A Timeline of Events

- 🕒 January 30, 1933 – Adolf Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany
- 🕒 May 9, 1936 – Mussolini invades Africa
- 🕒 July 7, 1937 – Japan invades China
- 🕒 October 15, 1938 – Germany occupies Czechoslovakia
- 🕒 November 9/10, 1938 – Kristallnacht
- 🕒 September 1939 – Hitler invades Poland; Great Britain, France, Australia, and New Zealand declare war on Germany; U.S. proclaims neutrality
- 🕒 April 9, 1940 – Germany invades Norway and Denmark
- 🕒 May 10, 1940 – Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain; Germany invades France, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Holland
- 🕒 September 1940 – German Blitz against England begins; Tripartite Axis pact signed by Germany, Italy, and Japan
- 🕒 March 11, 1941 – President Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease Act
- 🕒 April 1941 – Germany invades Yugoslavia
- 🕒 June 1941 – Germany invades Russia
- 🕒 December 7/8, 1941 – Japanese attack Pearl Harbor; U.S. declares war on Japan
- 🕒 January 1942 – first American troops arrive in England
- 🕒 June 4/6, 1942 – Battle of Midway
- 🕒 June 6, 1944 – Operation Overlord, D-Day
- 🕒 February 19, 1945 – Battle of Iwo Jima begins
- 🕒 May 7, 1945 – Surrender of all German forces
- 🕒 August 6/9, 1945 – U.S. drops first atomic bombs on Hiroshima/Nagasaki
- 🕒 August 14, 1945 – Japanese surrender
- 🕒 November 20, 1945 – Nuremberg War Crimes Trials begin



WAR!!!



WHEN MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN...



SAVED THE WORLD!: WWII

When Men, Women, and Children
Saved the World!

World War II





Most of Europe had never fully recovered from World War I. Many countries suffered from high unemployment, high inflation and war debt.

Individual freedoms were threatened as dictators rose and took power in Germany, Italy and Japan.

As these dictators set out to conquer and control Europe, Asia, and Africa, a second World War began.

Dangerous Dictators

A major cause of World War II was the rise of fascism and dictators in several countries.



fascism: when total power is given to a dictator and individual freedoms are denied.

Three dictators rose to power with plans to conquer and divide the world between them. They met in 1940 and signed a pact recognizing their own claims to rule Europe, Africa, and Asia.

- **Adolf Hitler**, dictator of Germany, was to have power over most of continental Europe.
- **Benito Mussolini**, dictator of Italy, was to have rule over the Mediterranean and much of Africa.
- **Hirohito**, emperor of Japan, laid claim to East Asia and the Pacific.



Mussolini (L) and Hitler (R)

These three powers were known as the Axis Powers. While much of the world was suffering from depression, unemployment, and inflation, it was the aggressive plans and actions of these three dictators that began World War II.

- ❖ **Color Italy blue.**
Outline the areas Italy laid claim to in blue.
- ❖ **Color Germany green.** Outline the areas Germany laid claim to in green.
- ❖ **Color Japan red.** Outline the Areas Japan laid claim to in red.



Heil Hitler!

German aggression in Europe first began when Adolf Hitler and his Nazi party took control of Germany in 1933. Hitler led the Germans by convincing them that they were better than anyone else and should rule Europe. He set out to do just that!



Hitler overcame his opposition in Germany by assassinating more than 1,000 people who opposed him in 1934. This is known as the Night of the Long Knives.

In 1938 Germany took over Austria. In 1938 and 1939 Germany took over Czechoslovakia. Germany then marched into Poland even though it had signed a treaty of nonaggression with Poland! Hitler and his armies conquered Poland in a blitzkrieg. A blitzkrieg was a lightning war using army and air power, circling the enemy on all sides, then quickly bombing and firing on them while they are trapped.

On September 3, 1939, after Hitler entered Poland, the British and French surprised Hitler by declaring war on Germany.

By 1940 Hitler had moved into France. France surrendered and Hitler controlled most of Europe. But he still had not defeated England!

Number the following events in the order they happened, 1-6.

- ___ Hitler moved into France.
- ___ France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.
- ___ Hitler's Nazi party took control of Germany.
- ___ Germany took over Austria.
- ___ Night of the Long Knives
- ___ Hitler takes Poland.



The Swastika

The swastika is an extremely powerful symbol. For centuries it had positive meanings. The swastika is an ancient symbol that has been used for over 3,000 years. Pottery and coins from ancient Troy show that the swastika was a commonly used symbol as far back as 1000 BC.

The image of the swastika was used by many cultures around the world, including China, Japan, India, and southern Europe to represent life, sun, power, strength, and good luck.

In 1920 Hitler decided that the Nazi Party needed its own insignia and flag. The swastika flag became the official emblem of the Nazi Party.

In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler described the Nazis' new flag: "In *red* we see the social idea of the movement, in *white* the nationalistic idea, in the *swastika* the mission of the struggle for the victory of the Aryan man, and, by the same token, the victory of the idea of creative work, which as such always has been and always will be anti-Semitic."



Because of the Nazis' flag, the swastika soon became a symbol of hate, anti-Semitism, violence, death, and murder.



List three things the swastika meant before Hitler used it:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

List three things the swastika represented after Hitler adopted it:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Blitz and Blackouts

Hitler sent nightly bombing raids over England to try and break the spirit of the British. These were called the Blitz.

Under blackout rules, everyone had to cover up their windows at night with black material. This was to make it difficult for German bombers to find their target in the dark.

The street lamps were turned off and often people bumped into one another. Traffic accidents were common because car headlights had to be blacked out, and deaths from drowning increased as people fell off bridges or walked into ponds.



When aircraft were spotted in the night sky, air raid sirens were set off to warn everyone that an air raid was coming. Some people would run down to a shelter under their street in underground railway stations. Others hid from the bombs at home in their cellars or underneath a table or the stairs.

In the beginning, it was all very uncomfortable when air raids occurred. As time went on, bunk beds, toilets and snacks were provided in the shelters.

Each street had an Air Raid Warden. Their job was to send for fire engines and ambulances when needed, and to check for injured people and unexploded bombs.

It's a quiet summer night. All of the windows are covered and lights in the city are out. Suddenly you hear the air raid sirens. You are the Air Raid Warden for your street. **Put a check next to the things that you should do.**



- ☐ 1. Help your family and neighbors to a bomb shelter.
- ☐ 2. Turn lights on to see what is happening.
- ☐ 3. Check to see if anyone is hurt.
- ☐ 4. Quickly run as far away as you can.
- ☐ 5. Send for fire engines and ambulances if needed.
- ☐ 6. Check for unexploded bombs.
- ☐ 7. Build a fire outside so people can keep warm and see where they are going.
- ☐ 8. Stay outside to make sure the shelter does not get bombed.

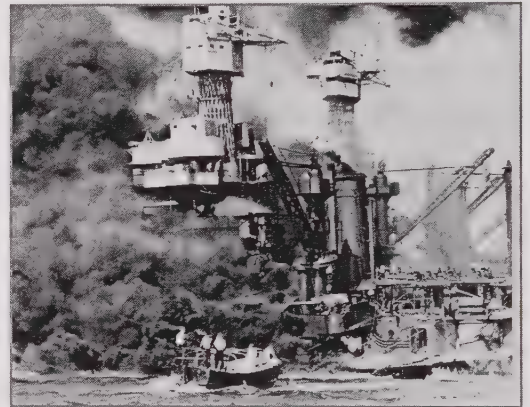
From Isolationism to Infamy

The United States chose to follow a policy of isolationism. This meant they did not want to get involved in the conflicts of other countries. The United States was still recovering from the Great Depression and decided it had enough to deal with at home.

It soon became clear to the United States that some involvement was necessary to stop Germany from conquering all of Europe. In 1941 Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act allowing President Roosevelt to send weapons and supplies to Great Britain.

Meanwhile the United States began setting up bases in Greenland and Iceland to protect its shipping from German submarine attacks. At the same time, tensions rose between Japan and the U.S. over Japanese aggression in China, Indochina, and Thailand.

Everything changed when Japan attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii destroying ships, planes, and killing more than 2,400 people!



The next day President Roosevelt asked Congress to declare war:

"Yesterday, December 7, 1941 -- a date which will live in infamy -- the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the empire of Japan."

"I ask that the Congress declare that, since the unprovoked and dastardly attack by Japan on Sunday, December 7, 1941, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire."

Use the word bank to complete the sentences.

At the beginning of World War II the United States maintained a position of _____. As Germany became more powerful Congress passed the _____ - _____ to allow the U.S. to help the Allies without direct involvement. The Lend-Lease Act allowed the United States to send _____ to Great Britain. Then the Japanese bombed _____ and Congress declared war, officially entering the _____ in World War II.

WORD BANK

United States

isolationism

Pearl Harbor

Lend-Lease Act

weapons

The Allies

The Allied powers were those countries that fought against Germany in World War II. The main Allied Powers included England, France, the United States, and Russia. The Russians joined the Allies after being invaded by Germany. The United States entered the war after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

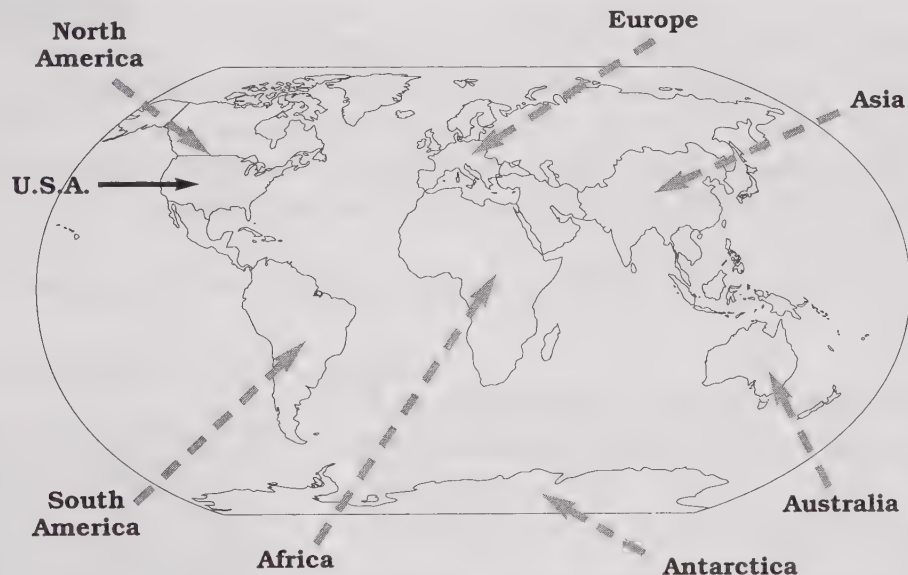


seated, left to right:
Churchill, Roosevelt & Stalin

The leaders of the Allies included:

- United States: President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and after his death, President Harry Truman
- Great Britain: Winston Churchill
- Russia (the Soviet Union): Joseph Stalin

Put an "A" on each Ally country.
Put a "X" on each Axis country.
Extra Credit: Put a G on each country Germany invaded.



World Map





Women Flex Their Muscles!

The role of women really changed during World War II. With so many men in the military, there were lots of businesses in need of workers! Thousands of women exchanged their usual role as housewives to work in jobs that had always belonged to men. They worked in places like farms, aircraft building factories, and shipyards.

“Rosie the Riveter” was a fictional character appearing on government posters encouraging women to help in the war effort. A riveter is a person who inserts and hammers rivets, which are metal devices used to fasten parts together. Rosie symbolized the many women working in factory jobs.



Women became directly involved in the war effort when they were accepted into special military programs for the first time in history. Women became WAVES, WASPs, and WACs. By January of 1944 the first WACs arrived in the Pacific, and in July of 1944, WACs landed on the beach at Normandy. There were over 100,000 women in uniform in World War II!

One war poster said: “Good Work, Sister. We never figured you could do a man-size job!”

Use the Word Bank to fill in the blanks and find out the full name of the women’s groups.

Women Accepted for V_____ Emergency
S_____ (WAVES)
Women A_____ Service P_____ (WASPs)
W_____ Army C_____ (WACs)

If you made a poster for the women of World War II what would your poster say?

On a separate piece of paper, draw your poster.

WORD BANK

**Volunteer
Service**

**Air force
Women’s**

**Pilots
Corps**

Even Kids Pitch In!

Winning the war involved everyone! When our ships were sunk many goods were lost. Factory production of everyday goods was changed to produce weapons needed for war. Many things were in short supply. There just were not enough goods for people to have what they wanted and to also provide for all the needs of the war. Therefore, citizens were asked to ration. Rationing means restricting how much people can buy.

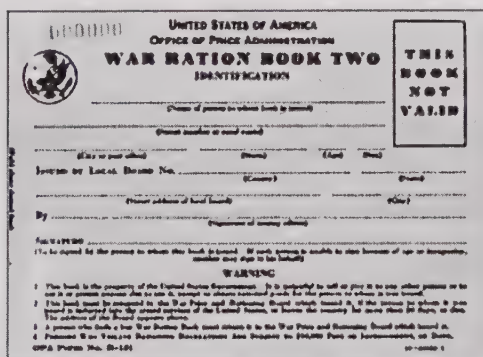


Ration books were full of coupons that could be cut out and used to buy small amounts of rationed foods each week or month. Everyone got a ration book, even kids! Every time you bought some butter you had to give a butter coupon. When you used up all your butter coupons for one week you had to wait until the following week before you could buy any more. Shoes were rationed during the war just like coffee, meat, gasoline and soap.

Rubber was the first item rationed in the United States. One tire manufacturer asked consumers to drive less and save the rubber on their tires. Their advertising slogan was, "Hitler smiles when you waste miles!"

Many families and neighborhoods planted Victory Gardens. These were small vegetable and fruit gardens that helped feed people to avoid food shortages during the war.

Here is a picture of a real coupon book in 1942.



Here is a blank coupon book. Fill in your name, date, the rationed item, and how much you can buy each week. You can choose the item from the paragraph above or make up one of your own, but it must be something that will help the war effort!

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
War Ration Book

Name: _____

Date: _____

Rationed Item: _____

How Much: _____



TUSKEGEE AIRMEN

The need for workers during the war broke down racial barriers and changed the roles of Americans. In both the North and South, African Americans began to get good jobs in places like steel mills and shipyards.

One group of black men made quite a name for themselves in World War II. The Tuskegee Airmen was a group of African American pilots trained at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. Because they were black, they were segregated from the white troops. They had to go through a difficult training program. Some of the military considered them an experiment doomed to fail. They thought African American pilots would not be as intelligent, skillful, or courageous as white pilots. But the Tuskegee Airmen did not fail. They became famous for their skill, bravery, and successes!



The Tuskegee Airmen became a well-respected, elite unit. These highly trained men flew alongside bombers traveling to Europe to protect them. Not one bomber was lost out of more than 200 flights while being escorted by the Tuskegee Airmen! No other squadron could make this claim during World War II. German fighter pilots learned to fear them. The Germans called them “Black Birdmen.”

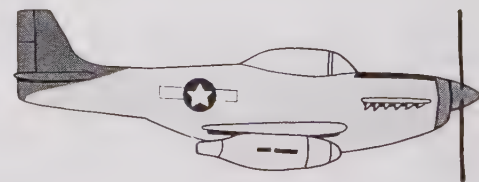
The Tuskegee Airmen:

- flew more than 15,000 flights
- destroyed over 1,000 German aircraft
- received hundreds of air medals
- received more than 150 Distinguished Flying Crosses

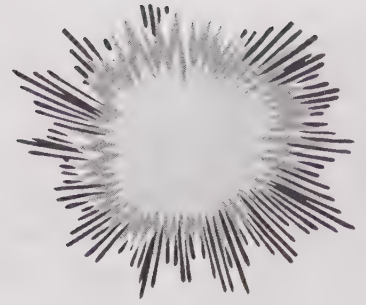


Write a “T” for true and “F” for false next to each of the sentences below.

- ___ There was no segregation in the Armed Forces in World War II.
- ___ African-American men were not allowed to become pilots.
- ___ The Tuskegee Airmen were an elite and well-respected unit.
- ___ The Tuskegee Airmen specialized in U-boats and submarines.
- ___ Not one bomber was lost while being escorted by the Tuskegee Airmen.



Kristallnacht

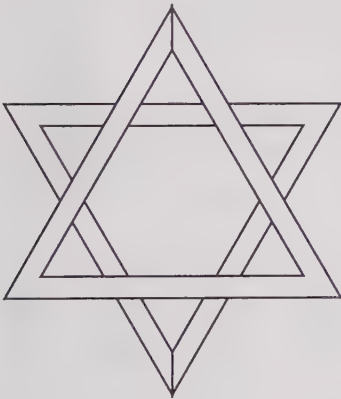


During Kristallnacht (Crystal Night) over 7,500 Jewish shops were destroyed and 400 synagogues were burned. Ninety-one Jews were killed and an estimated 20,000 were sent to concentration camps.

In one of the Jewish sections an 18 year old boy was hurled from a three-story window to land with both legs broken on a street littered with burning beds. The main streets of the city were a positive litter of shattered plate glass. All of the synagogues were irreparably gutted by flames. One of the largest clothing stores was destroyed. No attempts on the part of the fire brigade were made to extinguish the fire. It is extremely difficult to believe, but the owners of the clothing store were actually charged with setting the fire and on that basis were dragged from their beds at 6 a.m. and clapped into prison and many male German Jews have been sent to concentration camps.

- David Buffum, American Consul in Leipzig 1938

Hitler's army made the Jews leave their homes and move into crowded areas called ghettos. The Jews were forced to work as slaves. Finally, in 1942 Hitler began his "Final Solution" and Jews were forced into concentration camps or death camps where they were mass-murdered by being forced into giant ovens or poison gas chambers.



As Allied troops moved across Europe after Germany's surrender, they came across some horrible sights. The troops found the camps where Jews had been imprisoned by Adolf Hitler and his Nazi troops. Hitler was responsible for the murder of more than six million Jews between 1933 and 1945. This terrible period of history is known as the Holocaust.

Der Judenstern was a yellow star the Nazis forced all Jews to wear so they could be easily recognized. The star made it easy for Nazis to harass and eventually round up and murder the Jews.

Color the Judenstern yellow. Write the word "Juden" (Jew) inside the star.

How do you think it would feel to have to wear the star?





Hiding from Hate

Over one million children under the age of sixteen died in the Holocaust. Anne Frank was a Jewish teenager who went into hiding during the Holocaust. She hid for 25 months during World War II in a small room over her father's office in Amsterdam.

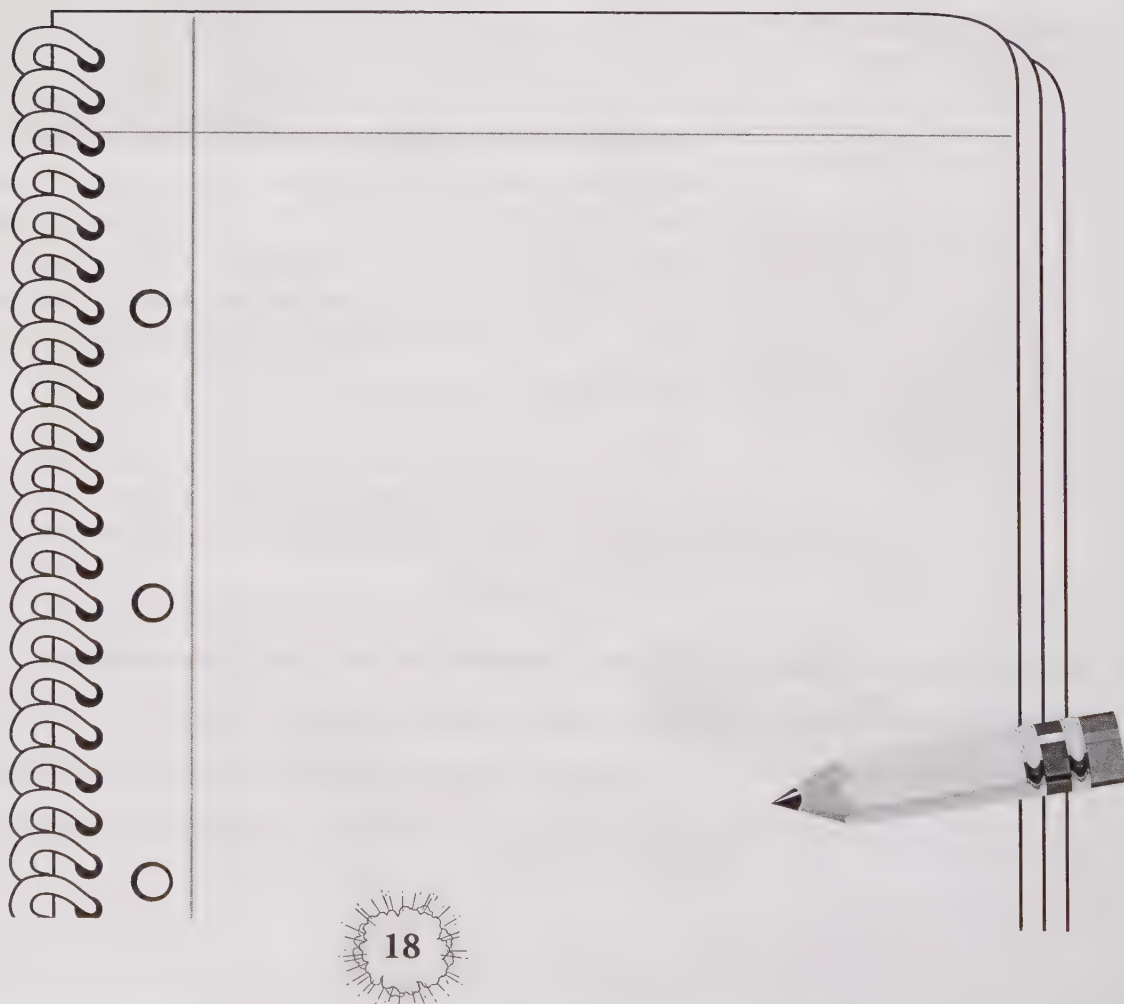
When her family was betrayed to the Nazis they were arrested and sent to concentration camps. Nine months after she was arrested, Anne Frank died of typhus at the Bergen-Belsen camp. She was fifteen years old.

Anne kept a diary during those 25 months. Today, the diary of Anne Frank is one of the most widely read books in the world. Here is a quote from her diary:

"It's utterly impossible for me to build my life on a foundation of chaos, suffering and death. I see the world being slowly transformed into a wilderness, I hear the approaching thunder that, one day, will destroy us too, I feel the suffering of millions. And yet, when I look up at the sky, I somehow feel that everything will change for the better, that this cruelty too shall end, that peace and tranquility will return once more"

- July 15, 1944

Anne wrote in her diary to help her cope with her fears. Pretend you are a kid in Nazi Germany. Are you a Nazi or are you a Jew? Write a diary entry below. Begin by saying which you are and why. Write about your victories, defeats, fears, or hopes.





By Land, Sea, and Air

Japanese Zeros – The Zero was one of the best-known fighter planes. It was a lightweight and heavily armed Japanese fighter that surprised the Americans when it hit Pearl Harbor.

Jeeps – Off-road jeeps were designed by Karl Probst in Detroit in just two days! They quickly became one of the most important vehicles in the war. There are even stories of jeeps driving under water at Normandy!

Tanks – The German Panzer was one of the best known weapons of World War II. Both sides continued to develop better and more powerful tanks throughout the war.

Submarines – Speaking of submarines, Winston Churchill said, “Of all the branches of men in the forces there is none which shows more devotion, and faces grimmer perils, than the submariners.” Submarines were a deadly and silent method of World War II warfare.

Aircraft Carriers – The aircraft carrier became the dominant naval weapon of World War II. The ability to launch air strikes from anywhere in the world changed the way the war was fought.



The Invention That Won the War



Radar – During World War II, battles were won by the side that was first to spot enemy airplanes, ships, or submarines. To give the Allies an edge, British and American scientists developed radar technology to “see” for hundreds of miles, even at night. Radar is often called the invention that won the war.

Secret Agent Men

Ciphers were another weapon used during World War II. Solve the code below to find another name for ciphers.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
☀	🌸	⬤	♣	➡	♥	💡	✱	✂	📞	👉	✈	✉
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
🌸	★	♦	☆	📎	🍷	☎	🔑	✚	✖	📁	⚔	✓

✓ ✂ ✉ ✉ ➡ 📎 ✉ ☀ 🌸 🌸
 🌸 ★ ☎ ➡

Fighting Back!

By 1944, Germany controlled most of the countries in Europe. The Allies decided to invade the northern coast of France in an area called Normandy. This invasion took a lot of planning because it involved huge amounts of equipment and soldiers. They decided to gather everything together in southern England and then cross the English Channel into France.



On June 6, 1944, 60,000 American and Allied troops came onshore at Normandy and surprised the Germans. This operation was known as D-Day. It was the largest invasion by sea in history! The Allied troops came under heavy fire and thousands of soldiers were killed. The Allies eventually took over all five of the beaches where they had landed and headed inland.

By August, Paris had been liberated! By September, the Germans were completely out of France.

General Dwight Eisenhower was commander of the D-Day invasion. He needed three things to be able to sneak over the English Channel at night. These were a low tide, a full moon, and good weather. Why do you think he wanted a full moon?

You are a General for the Allied Powers. Your job is to plan the strategy for the Normandy Invasion. Draw lines showing the path of the fighter planes and aircraft carriers arriving in Normandy for D-Day. Then draw dashed lines for where they are to go after they arrive. Use a red pencil to cross out the enemy after the invasion.



Iwo Jima

One famous World War II battle took place at a small Pacific island named Iwo Jima. The island was important because it was close to Japan and it was a good place for American planes to land. To protect the island, the Japanese had built a network of underground tunnels and traps. A fierce battle took place after U.S. troops invaded the island in February 1945. Four thousand American soldiers died in the first



two days and more than six thousand before the U.S. Marines finally reached the highest point on the island. They raised the American flag in victory.

The Japanese were fierce warriors. Battles with them had huge casualties because they never gave up and were willing to sacrifice themselves. This happened at Iwo Jima and other battles as Kamikaze pilots crashed their planes into U.S. ships. A Kamikaze is a fighter plane used for suicide missions by Japanese pilots.

Planning air, sea, and land attacks to happen at certain times is very important to success. Imagine you are a pilot who needs to compute your actual speed so you can arrive on time! To do this, pilots need to know wind speed, wind direction, and airspeed.

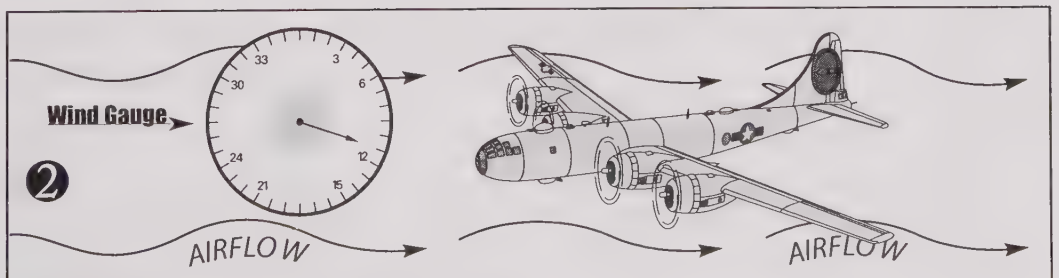
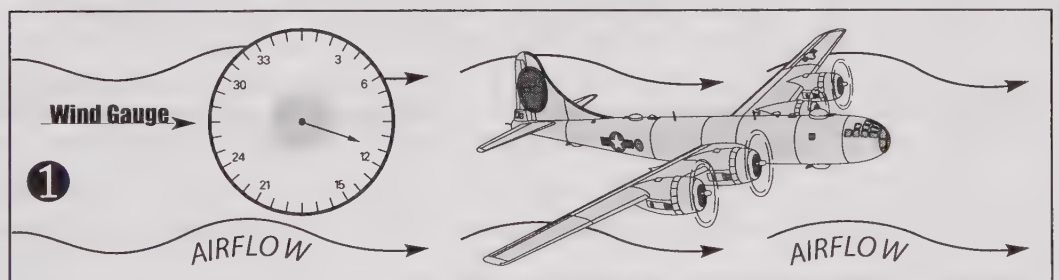
Calculate the actual speed of the planes coming and going from the battlefield.

Both planes are flying at an airspeed that is 10 times the wind speed. Since plane 1 is travelling with the wind, it's actual speed will be: _____

(airspeed + wind speed)

Plane 2 is travelling against the wind, so it's actual speed will be: _____

(airspeed - wind speed)



Beginning of the End



The Allies swept across Europe. The Nazis were on the run and losing ground fast. The Axis leaders knew they were going to suffer surrender and defeat.

April 28, 1945

Benito Mussolini, Clara Petacci (his mistress), and sixteen of Mussolini's bodyguards are assassinated in the village of Giulino di Messegara, on Lake Como, Italy.

April 30, 1945

Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun (his mistress), Goebbels (Hitler's right hand man) and his wife commit suicide in the bunker under the Reich Chancellery in Berlin, Germany.

May 7, 1945

Germany surrendered to the Allies on May 7, 1945. General Alfred Jodl signs the unconditional German nation surrender document at Rheims, France.



May 8, 1945

VE Day, or Victory in Europe Day. People were thrilled! They sang and danced in the streets all over Europe and the United States.

Write your own headline and story of Victory in Europe!

The Stars and Stripes

FREE

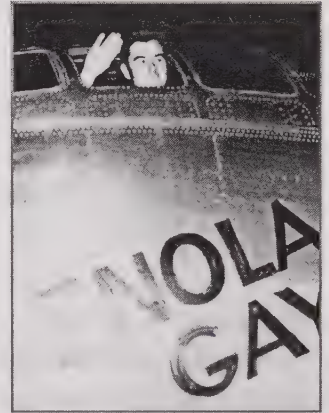
FIRST EDITION

Bombs on Japan

Even though Germany had surrendered, the Allies were still fighting Japan. President Truman warned the Japanese to surrender but they refused. Then he made the decision to use atomic bombs against Japan.

The newly developed atomic bombs were the most powerful weapon known. They were nuclear weapons that could destroy an entire city. When a very small atomic bomb was first tested, people twenty miles away could feel the heat from the bomb.

On August 6, 1945 the world's first atomic bomb named Little Boy was dropped on Hiroshima, Japan from the Enola Gay, a B-29 bomber piloted by Colonel Tibbets. Within one minute after explosion, 66,000 men, women, and children were killed and another 69,000 wounded.



B-29 bomber "Enola Gay" leaving for Hiroshima



Three days later, on August 9, the world's second atomic bomb named Fat Man, was dropped on Nagasaki, Japan. Within one minute of explosion 39,000 men, women, and children were killed and another 25,000 were wounded.

President Truman announced that Japan accepted an unconditional surrender on August 14. Japan signed the surrender documents on September 2, 1945. That day is officially known as VJ Day, or Victory over Japan Day. Americans poured out into the streets again to celebrate!

Second Thoughts

Albert Einstein only had an indirect role in the development of the atom bomb, however five months before his death he wrote: "I made one great mistake in my life when I signed the letter to President Roosevelt recommending that atom bombs be made; but there was some justification—the danger that the Germans would make them."

Do you think President Truman made the right decision to use the atomic bombs? Yes or no? Why or why not?

United Nations

During World War II, Allied leaders wanted to establish an international organization to help keep peace in the future. President Roosevelt and the United States had a leading role in the formation of this group, which came to be known as the United Nations.



Roosevelt felt strongly about getting countries together to settle their differences peacefully. In 1941 and 1942, he attended several meetings to set up an international peacekeeping group.

President Roosevelt suggested the name “United Nations.” In 1944 an important conference was held in Washington, D.C. to outline the purposes and structure of the United Nations. A year later, representatives from 50 nations created the United Nations charter in San Francisco. Today more than 190 nations are members of the United Nations.

The aims of the United Nations are:

- To keep peace throughout the world
- To develop friendly relations between nations
- To work together to help people live better lives, to eliminate poverty, disease and illiteracy in the world, to stop environmental destruction, and to encourage respect for each other's rights and freedoms
- To be a center for helping nations achieve these goals

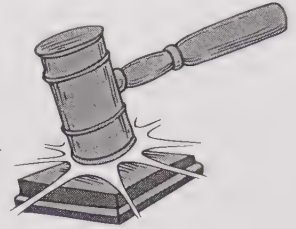
Put a check by each of the items below you think the United Nations might become involved in according to their purpose.

- ___ A terrible drought is causing starvation in Africa.
- ___ Women and children are dying of AIDS in India.
- ___ The United States wants to raise taxes.
- ___ Global warming of the environment
- ___ The European Union wants to change its flag.
- ___ Two countries are having a disagreement that could lead to war.



Nuremberg War Crimes Trials

At the end of World War II the first international war-crimes trials began in Nuremberg, Germany. The International Military Tribunal (IMT) was set up by the victorious Allies, the United States, France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Each Ally was represented by a judge from its own country.



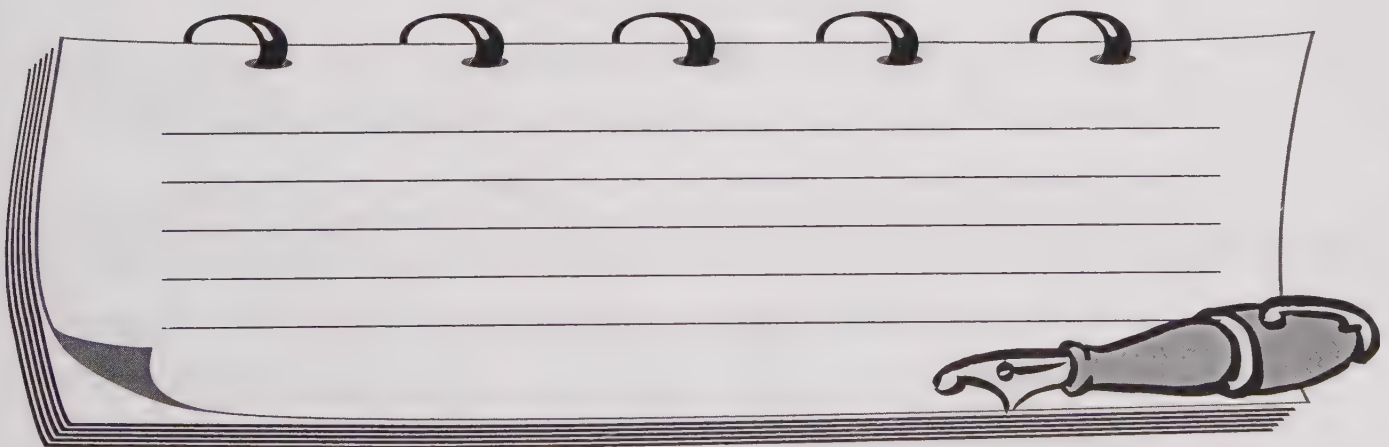
There were twelve trials and over 100 defendants in different courts. The trials lasted from 1945 to 1949. The Justice Trial prosecuted 16 Nazi Judges who enforced immoral laws. Another major trial was the Doctors Trial. The events and crimes against humanity described by witnesses in these trials were horrific.

The most famous trial was the Major War Criminals Trial. During the eleven months that this trial lasted, the world learned of the many horrors of the Nazi regime. It took an entire day to read a list of all the war crimes committed. Terrible details of the systematic mass murders were revealed. Twenty-two leading Nazi officials were tried for crimes against humanity. Few of the accused men offered apologies or expressed remorse for their actions. Twelve were sentenced to death. Seven were sentenced to prison terms. All of their appeals were rejected. Three were acquitted but immediately arrested by the new German government.

"The wrongs which we seek to condemn and punish have been so calculated, so malignant and so devastating that civilization cannot tolerate their being ignored because it cannot survive their being repeated." – Robert Jackson, U.S. Supreme Court Justice

Hear Ye, Hear Ye!

Many of the Nazis on trial said that they were just following orders and used that as their defense. Why do you think the judges did not accept that as an excuse? Put on your own judge's robe. What would you decide?





Additional Resources

BOOKS

Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl
by ANNE FRANK, et al

Behind the Secret Window: A Memoir of a Hidden Childhood During World War Two
by Nelly S. Toll

Faces of Courage: Young Heroes of World War II
by Sally Rogow, Sally M. Rogow

Forgotten Heroes of World War II: Personal Accounts of Ordinary Soldiers
by Thomas E. Simmons

Hoodwinked: Deception and Resistance, Outwitting the Enemy: Stories from World War II
by Stephen Shapiro, et al

The Good Fight : How World War II Was Won
by Stephen E. Ambrose

World War II Day by Day
by Michael Armitage, et al;

WORLD WAR II WEBSITES

Anne Frank: www.annefrank.com

The Atomic Bomb Decision: <http://www.dannen.com/decision/index.html>

BBC History World war II: <http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/war/wwtwo/>

Classic Weapons of War: <http://www.channel4.com/history/microsites/W/ww2weapons/>

United Nations: www.un.org

The World at War: <http://www.euronet.nl/users/wilfried/ww2/ww2.htm>

World War II: <http://www.emazine.com/lectures/WWII.html>





Glossary

Anti-Semitic: relating to or characterized by hating Jews

Aryan: A term used by Nazis to refer to Caucasians of the Nordic type. Originally the term referred to persons who speak an Indo-European language

BCE: Before the Common Era, another term for BC, Before Christ

Dictator: a ruler who has complete power over a country

Elite: a group or class of persons enjoying superior intellectual or social or economic status

Infamy: a state of extreme dishonor

Inflation: a general increase in the price of goods and services

Insignia: a special mark, badge, or emblem

Isolationism: belief that a nation should not become involved in the problems or conflicts of other nations

Tribunal: a special court or assembly including one or more judges

Typhus: a disease transmitted by body lice and characterized by skin rash and high fever



Answer Key

Page 9: 6, 5, 1, 3, 2, 4

Page 10: life, sun, power, strength, good luck; hate, violence, death, murder, anti-Semitism

Page 11: 1, 3, 5, 6

Page 12: isolationism, Lend-Lease Act, weapons, Pearl Harbor, United States

Page 13: A's on United States, France, England, Russia; X's on Italy, Japan, and Germany; G's on Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France

Page 14: Volunteer, Service, Air Force, Pilots, Women's, Corps

Page 16: F, T, F, T, F, T

Page 19: Secret Code

Page 20: So they could see without lights

Page 21: 1. 121; 2. 99

Page 23: 105,000; 94,000; 199,000

Page 24: World peace

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WHEN MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN
SAVED THE WORLD!

World War II

As Japanese Zeros hummed in the skies over Pearl Harbor, World War II was two years in the history books. Three dictators with a desire for power and world domination formed The Axis, a globe-spanning web of destruction and human rights violations. The United States, powerful but still recovering from the Great Depression, had chosen to remain uninvolved. But as soon as the first Zero dropped its bomb on a U.S. warship, the Sleeping Giant—America!—awoke.

The citizens of the United States came together with such unprecedented resolve that history could only have turned the way it did. In this book, kids will learn about the World War that truly spanned the globe and produced “the greatest generation” in U.S. history. They will float with paratroopers, ride with generals in their Jeeps, and dive to the darkest depths in vintage submarines. Kids will explore the history, geography, and social issues behind World War II—from the first shots fired in the invasion of Poland to the most explosive end a war on earth has ever known.



Carole Marsh is the author of:

War: What Kids Should Know

*Patriotic Biographies of
Famous Americans*

*“The War to End All Wars!”:
World War I*

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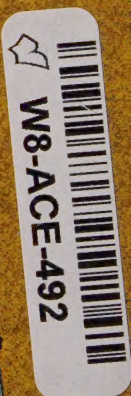


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